INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

Our Albany Correspondence.

ALBANY, April 6, 1851.

The Days of Unregulated Speculation reviving—
Mania for Railrouds—Paper Cities, &c.

It is not the opinion of only a few, but many re

Becting minds are becoming awakened upon the turn things are now taking. It has been often asserted, by mea writing upon the philosophy of government, that States, nations, and kingdoms periodically become afflicted with a sort of maniac recklessness, which more or less becomes infused among individuals. To some extent, this remark may justly be applied to the petty principalities on may justly be applied to the petty principalities on the European continent; but the great difficulty existing in those monarchical dominions is, that no remedy can be applied to the patients laboring under the influence of such mania, of a curative na-ture. Frequent attempts are constantly being made to administer decoctions by the use of the sword; but as soon as success attends one patient, dozens of others become innoculated with the same virus, rendering them still more unmanageable than their predecessors.

rendering them still more unmanageable than their predecessors.

Some fourteen years since, the State of New York arrived at a fearful crisis in its domestic affairs. The mania for speculation extended through every artery, and all that was necessary to extend the disease, was to touch a single fibre, and the entire system becomes galvanized into the greatest activity. At that period, combinations were formed, who endeavored to monopolize all the public lands-a gigantic scheme was projected, and was night being perfected, of establishing a monster bank on the dississippi, whose paper should be put into the hands of partners, at every United States land office in the country and simultaneously purchase as many millions of government lands as possible with those bills, and then, at a concerted period, that up the bank and redeem not a dollar. It was this project, more than anything else, which came to the knowledge of General Jackson, that caused him to issue his famous specie circular, in order to prevent the combination of heartless speculators from grasping an immense territory, and flooding the western part of this country with worthless paper process.

vent the combination of heartless speculators from grasping an immense territory, and flooding the western part of this country with worthless paper provises.

About this period of time, the mania for "corner lots" and "water lots" extensively prevailed. Cities were laid out and lithographed as speedly as was the growth of good old found's gourd" streets parcelled out and numbered with as much regularity as Breadway—here a spot reserved for a park, there for a city hall and other city buildings; a fountain of ever playing water was designed for a very appropriate spot, and lots reserved for churches, academics colleges and theaters. Not less than a thousand such paper cities were paraded in the anction houses; and twenty thousand dupes rained themselves and families in purchasing lots blacks, and squares. See which they never realized a dollar, and many who have lived to repent of their felly are now thankful to carn a shalling by performing the most menial service?

Then, too, every body must needs become a banker—all wanted to be metamorphosed with the magic of Aliadin's lamp. The suppliant legislatures of 1835, 36, and 37, incorporated nearly every rag mill that made application—twenty or thirty at a batch—and all goaranteeing to the delade; masses of 1835, 36, and 37, incorporated nearly every rag mill that made application—twenty or thirty at a batch—and all goaranteeing to the delade; masses a safe circulation and prompt redemption, fortifying themselves behind the deceptive and fallacious words "safety fund." All wanted to become bank ers 0 speculators of some sort house, and, 8, 8, were fively acrogaged to obtait bank stock, or in raise the means whereby the productions of the carth, four, grain, pork, wook or any other commodity, could be monopolited and husbanded, utilities starving folling millions should demand brond by breaking down store louise, a was the one with that it in the city of New York. The foare it freeds how a very articles of consumption were proportionally mercased. The Stare has by

dating Congress of the nation generously tendered its surigitious and.

Those trying times passed over, and the State and the people have partially reserved from those evil days. With many persons they are referred to amid bitter recollections. Others, of the present day, who were not then fairly placed in possession of the inheritance which they have once received, have no occasion to look, back at the reverses of these imas. All is suichine before them. For the days of 36 are returning upon us, and it behoeves every man who can save fifty centra day only, to beware of the sharpers who will appeal to them in less than a twelvementh. We again behold the creation of fithegraphic cities, as in the days when the panier can highest. We see cities, towns and valages finely described on maps, and choice fortiers can be had, within two or three hours ride of the city, for the pairs of a pure concert ticket merely.

be high, within two or three hours' ride of the city, for the price of a price concert tested merely.

The railroad fever has recently become as extragions as it was in England some four or five years since. The general law grants the privilege of running roads anywhere within nature's altitude, and some portions of the State are being checuered, because eminent domain can be obtained by any body, and trusting its favorite commissioners for favorable prices. Plank roads and railroads about the attention in the rural districts, and thas nacily arrived at such a strife that every village must have one or the other run through it, or they imagine themselves isolated and sequestered from the

have one or the other run through it, or they imagine themselves isolated and sequestered from the brest of mankind.

But of all schemes of the present day, which the people have most to dread, is the attempt by making to create a basis for what is alleged banking apitul. United States and New York State stocks are not obtained in the market sufficiently abundant. The project is to issue certificates under the Capaticili new under discussion, upon a piedge of the surplus canal revenues, which certificates may be deposited with the Compreher, the same as stocks now are, upon which ha is to be use bills. Fearing, however, that this method will not furnish an abundant surply, it is also gravely urged to receive city and village bonds, also, as a back for banking. What are we coming to 1 Another general banks up law!

Gur Cinelmanti Correspondence.

The Query Can of the West-Its Sandary Condition -Dectors-Medical Schools-The Medical College of Chi: The Commercial Hospital-Dr. Mussey, Before I left New York, I promised my medical

friends that they should hear from me now and then, while I should journey weetward. I find any-self toe basily engaged in sight-seeing and talking,

friends that hey should hear from me now and then, while I should journey wettward. I find anywelf too basily engaged in sight-seing and talking, to address the doctors in person, and I have therefore to receive, as a special favor, that you will allow me the new of your columns.

It will be seen by the date of this letter, that am in the Queen City. When I was about nislawy between Pittsburgh and Uncinnast, I observed, for the first time, the buildings of spring. The 25th of March there, presented, in the season, quite a contract time. It should indeed see the brow of the rederies of the street from the greenness of the hill-sides and tracters, that I should indeed see the brow of the Queen, concreted by garlands. And in one sense, may expectations have been verified; while, in another, they have been altegether disappointed. Around that beautiful brow are gardens of vines and flowers, but the Queen herself does not occupy that cleaned particularly in my continued from March 1 and probage, after all this is the true relation of a queen. It enables her to look upon and observe correctly the lower as well as the upper start of society.

When, at some of our gathering at home, I have been carrieded of a remark often made, that the queen war a little gaseous; and I find there is more truth lean poerly in this remark. She is not only distended beyond all expectation, but you have other remarked of a remark often made, that the queen war a little gaseous; and I find there is more truth lean poerly in this remark. She is not only distended beyond all expectation, but you have other sensible demanstrations of the fact. To go among the cardle and soap and gius factories, the innumerable and immense shungher houses, and the chemical establishments of the city, one would naturally feel that he was about being seized by a pertilence.

And the black mooks which is to be seen being from the chimneys of many iron founderies, endanny for knowledge for the rice, and only the contract of the city, one would naturally feel that

The physicians of the East have but my imperior to see the store of the physicians of the East have but my imperior to the physicians of the East of the Store of the Store of the East of

at Cincinnati. The latter, the "Medical College of Chio," is the oldest in years, and, I should think, in appearance. It has indeed a gloomy, time-worn, and, it seems, care-worn appearance. I am surprised that such a building should exist in the midst of so many improvements, and such an enterprising population. At one time it received appropriations from the State, being a State institution; but the contentions which have grown up under it, and for it, and the opposition which it has had to encounter, with, perhaps, other causes, have induced the Legislature to withdraw its patronage. How it should have presented so dilapidated an appearance, after having received fifty and more thousand dollars, is to me strange. I understand that the last Legislature passed an act authorizing the trustees to borrow a sufficient amount to erect new buildings, provided the State should not be in any way held liable for the debt.

We do not think, that in erecting a new building upon the site of the old one, the trustees will be adopting the wisest plan. Stores on the ground floor, offices in the second story, and lecture rooms above for teaching medicine, is to me a combination that will not work well. It will increase the sources of income; but, a medical college should not be in the heart of the city, and mixed up with all serts of business. Who wishes to occupy a building in which all "the doings of the doctors" are going on, and how can their various operations be successfully conducted? Many people would walk a dozen squares to avoid a medical college, and the fact that at Cincinnati. The latter, the "Medical College

which all "the doings of the doctors" are going on, and how can their various operations be successfully conducted? Many people would walk a dozen squares to avoid a medical college, and the fact that other kinds of business are being conducted within it, will not add much to its attractions.

It is said that the college cannot be built upon the stock plan, because it will not pay; but, I should think that city pride would induce men to advance funds sufficient to erect a magnifient willine. The two new schools, charters for which were passed by the last legislature, will make strong efforts to present a commanding and attractive appearance. They may soon become bold and successful rivals of the old school. And then, Ohio will have twe medical schools belonging to the regulars, besides a botanic, eclectic, and homeopathic school, eight in all.

medical schools belonging to the regulars, besides a botanic, eclectic, and homeopathic school, eight in all.

There is one thing about the management of medical schools I do not like. The "Medical College of Ohio." as an example, is controlled by a board of trustees, many of whom are wealthy men, and yet they are unwilling to loan their funds to creet a building creditable to themselves, the profession, the city and State. Suppose it should be difficult to obtain the principal years hence, and the panetual payment of a reasonable interest, they should be as willing to risk their own as the money of others. But I find I am running into details which ware not intended.

The "Commercial Hospital" is as favorably located as such an establishment can be in the midst of a busy city. The grounds are ample for the construction of large and airy buildings, and they will be needed at no very remote period. At present, there are in the wards some two hundred patients, or more. They are crowded, too much crowded for comfort or good management. But every attention is paid the sick which circumstances seem to demand. It is a fine school for clinics, and especially for those who intend to pursue their profession in the West. The vecerable br. Mussey, of New England fame, is the operating surgeon of the establishment. And I may give my brethren some of the astounding operations performed by this surgeon, in a subsequent letter, if you will allow me to address them through the medium of your paper.

A Parastern.

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The Pop					ı
OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.					
Washington, April 5, 1851.					
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LYNCH LAW IN GALIFORNIA.

Scenesin Sacramento City-One Man Hanged

A fearful tragedy has been enacted in Sacramento. On Tuesday, February 25th, at two o'clock, George Myers, a respectable citizen of Sacramento, following the occupation of a carman or teamster, was shot down and mortally wounded by Frederick J. Roe, a gambler. The event took place opposite the Mansion House, corner of J street and the levee. A difficulty had occurred at a French Monte table, which resulted in a personal scuffle between two or three parties. Mr. Myers, who happened to be near by at the time, endeavored to reparate the combatants, and succeeded in taking awayftoe from a man whom he had most cruelly beaten, when the latter drew his revolver and discharged it, the ball entering the head at the ear, and creating a mortal wound.

Roe was immediately arrested by the City Marshaland placed in the lock-up. An immense crowd speedily congregated, filled with indignation, and determined to inflict immediate punishment. The meeting having been organized, and a chairman appointed, twenty-two persons were deputed to aid in guarding the prisoner, and after several ineffectual attempts, by various citizens, to dissuade the people from their evident purpose, a committee was appointed to investigate the facts. Myers was a sober, industrious eitizen from Columbia, Ohio, where he leaves a family.

per, industrious he leaves a family.

The following jury (or committee of investiga-tion) was selected:—J. H. Seranton, J. T. Bayley, W. F. Prettyman, Dr. V. Spalding, Ogden Mills, J. B. Starr, D. B. Milne, H. G. Langley, Dr. Cro-nin, P. B. Cornwall, Levi Hermance, Gen. Winn, and G. G. Wright.

The jury met at the Orleans House at three, P. M. Levi Hermance was chosen judge, and Mr. John Cleal, sheriff. Col. Kewen appeared as coun-sed for the prisoner.

John Cleal, sheriff. Col. Kewen appeared as counsel for the prisoner.

Several witnesses were examined for and against Roe—those for him being mabily gamblers.

The proceedings of the committee were frequently interrupted by messages from the crowd without, demanding dispatch; and that the lawyers should be "hustled out," as they were only making delay. The witnesses having concluded, Col. Kewen, Roe's counsel, said if the committee judged it a case of murder, the law would not.

The room was then closed for the jury to deliberate. The evidence was summed up, and a vote was taken as to whether F. J. Roe shot C. H. Myers! It was decided unanimously in the affirmative. The committee then agreed upon and signed a report, simply setting forth the facts of the affair (as we have above stated them).

While the committee was taking testimony, various scenes were enacted outside.

While the committee was taking testimony, various scenes were enacted outside.

Mr. Cunningham, the Marshal, addressed the crowd, protesting against the course they were pursuing, and insisting that the prisoner should not be taken from his custody until he was tried by the courts of law. He called on all good citizens to aid him. He was listened to with great impatience, however, and only three or four gentlemen answered his call, who were greeted with loud cries of disapprobation, and calls for vengeance upon the prisoner.

r. committee having been appointed to see to the A committee having been appointed to see to the afe keeping of the prisoner, Mr. Kightmire addressed the assemblage, calling Mr. Eightmire addressed the assemblage, calling that Myers had left a wife and four children. He said "He had killent an innocent, inoffensive man, G—d d—n him: hang him?" (Vociferous applause.)

The crowd, which had greatly increased, showing symptoms of impatience at the length of time occupied by the jury, and Mr. Clymer having said that some thought the prisoner was not safe, and the jury a sham, a committee of three consisting of Mr. Rightmire, Pr. Taylor, and Mr. Woodward, were appointed to see that the prisoner was safe, and wait on the jury and see what kept them so long.

The committee reported that the prisoner was The committee reported that the prisoner was safe, and the jury were doing their duty, and requested that the lawyers who were interfering might be taken out, as the jury were capable of getting at the testimony without them. The meeting resolved that the lawyers should be removed; and amid intense excitement, a committee of some fifty, headed by Dr. Taylor, left the meeting for that purpose. They shortly returned and reported that the jury had removed the lawyers. Dr. Taylor recommended the crowd to wait half an hour, and if the jury did not by that time decide, he would head a party to take the prisoner out and hang him. These temarks were greeted with loud cheers.

Then Mr. Clymer said he believed the committee of citizens appointed to guard the prisoner had been turned out of the room where he was.

This, of course, created a great ferment, and a committee was immediately appointed, with Dr. Taylor at their head, to examine into the matter. Dr. Taylor soon reported that the prisoner was safe, and that a committee of three was a sufficient guard. Addresses from Mr. Queen and other citizens followed, one gentleman, whose name was not known, axing...." Fellow citizens, the man who

Addresses from Mr. Queen and other citizens followed, one gentleman, whose name was not known, saying :-- Fellow citizens, the man who has been shet has a wife and family. The deed was deliberate, cold blooded—the prisoner should be hung. Let those who are in favor of hanging him say aye. (The very air was rent with the loud

Again the crowd grew tired of waiting, and Mr. Rightmire and two others, were again deputed to wait on the jury. Mr. R. reported that the jury would probably give their verdiet in fitten minutes. He was satisfied a decision would be made.

Voices—How!

Mr. Rightmire—On the right side.

Voices—Which is that!

The crowd—To hang him—to hang up the mur. derer.

Mr. Clymer believed the jury would find a ver-Mr. Clymer believed the jury would have a diet of guilty, and advised them to prepare for the denouement, while Dr. Taylor called on them to arm themselves, and deluge the street of Sacramento with blood, if the officers dared to interfere between

the people and the murderer.

Deputy Sheriff Harris and Judge Sackett exhorted to an obedience to the laws, and called on citizens to aid them in protecting the prisoner, while Dr. Taylor called on those who wanted to see justice administered to fall in. He would lead them.

Justice administered to fall in. He would lead them. A large portion of the crowd responded by following the Doctor to J street.

The crowd were, however, urged to moderation by several speakers, and kept together until 6 o'clock, when, becoming impatient, another committee was appointed to wait on the jury, who reported that they thought there was too much indecision, but recommended patience and moderation to the crowd; that they should "first be sure they were right, then go ahead."

then go ahead."

Pr. Taylor still urged immediate action, and was loudly cheered, and the crowd shouted, "Let's take him oot, &c."

Mr. Queen, however, pacified them for a time; and until 8 o'clock, when it was announced that the jury had found the prisoner guilty, they were kept moderate by reports from the jury, and speeches from various individuals.

from various individuals.

AFTER THE THEAL.

Directly it was known that the committee had agreed upon a report, the excitement among the crowd became uncontrollable, and when Mr. P. B. Cornwall had finished reading the report from the front of the Orleans House, it was immediately put to vote that Roe be hanged, and carried unanimously.

mously.

After the report of the committee was read, the After the report of the committee was read, the crowd immediately proceeded, amidst the greatest excitement and uproar, to the calaboose, determined on taking the prisoner; but they were resisted for at least one hour by the Marshal and his aids. It was now about nine o'clock—the night was dark—the mutterings of the people deep, yet loud. Some of them rushed to an awaing, pulled up the posts, and at once attacked the door of the station-house with these battering-rams. Soon the door yielded, being demolished by repeated blows. Deputy Sheriff Harris stood in the door way, and with his posse in the rear, held the crowd at hay for some time—remonstrating and threatening. Finally, the crowd in the rear made a rush forward, which placed those in the front ranks in connection with Mr. Harris, when he was pushed, jostled from his position, and the populace brought in possession of the prisoner. The prisoner, Fredrick J. Roe, was in the inner cell, chained to a post. After a long delay, the chain was severed, and he was then seized and hurried up the stairs into the street.

and he was then seized and hurried up the stairs into the street.

It was then announced that the prisoner would be hung in Sixth street, between K and L, from one of the large oaks. The crowd immediately proceeded to that point, at about half-part nine o'clock. The prisoner was strongly guarded, and taken up J to the intersection of Fifth street, when he was taken down the same, and up K to Sixth, and then to the place of execution.

taken down the same, and up K to Sixth, and then to the place of execution.

SCER AT THE BALLOWS.

The concourse of people at the gallows numbered at least 4000. A large bonfar was kindled, a stand was erected under a large oak tree, on which the prisoner was placed, a rope was procured, a clergyman called, who had some brief religious exercises with the prisoner. The clergyman stated that the prisoner had nothing to say for himself, except that he had a widowed mother living in England, and that he had been absent from her for a considerable length of time. A white handkerchief was then tied over his face, his arms pinioned, the rope adjusted to a limb of the tree and the neck of the prisoner, he sobbing aloud; three men then drew him from the stand into the air—an awful and solemu silence pervading throughout the immense concourse of people. The occasion, the dead hour of night, and the immense gathering, all conspired to make the scene such as we hope never again to behold. After the body was drawn up, a few struggles and contractions of the limbs ensued—and thus perished the anfortunate prisoner. The body hung twenty minutes, when it was let down, and pronounced by several citizens as dead. Thus ended

one of the greatest tragedies ever witnessed in Cali-

fornia.

Mr. Myers, the man who was shot, we are informed, came from the vicinity of Columbus, Ohio, and has left a wife and several children. Fred. J. Rowe, the man who was hung, was about twenty-two years of age, and an Englishman by birth.

kowe, the man who was hung, was about twentytwo years of age, and an Englishman by birth.

TRENENDOUS EXCITEMENT IN SAN FRANCISCO.

On Saturday, March 1st., two men, Stuart and
Wildred, who were arrested as the persons charged
with committing the assault with the intent to kill
Mr. Janson, and who robbed him of \$2000, were
examined before Justice Shepherd, in the Recorder's
Court room. The place was literally jammed.
Previous to this, the criminals were carried before
Mr. Janson, who testified unequivocally that Stuart
was the man who, with another man, spoke of
purchasing blankets, and who was immediately behind him at the time he was struck with the slungshot, and that, to the best of his knowledge and
belief, Wildred was the man who was with him.

The prisoners had their witnesses well drilled to
prove an alibi. John Wilson, a Sidney bird, was
the first one brought forward by H. McAllister, the
defendants' attorney, to testify. He swore that
Wildred was at the Italian Saloon, on Long Wharf,
from seven to eleven o'clock, gambling, on the
night of the assault and robbery. Justice Shepherd
had the good sense to consider his testimony entitled
to no credit whatever, as he contradicted himself in
every particular. Marks was another witness for
the defence. He proved that Wildred was
a most innocent and proper citizen. The keepers
of the Italian lansquenet room could not testify that a most innocent and proper citizen. The keepers of the Italian lansquenet room could not testify that Wildred was at their saloon on the evening of the

robbery.
At this stage of the examination, there was a At this stage of the examination, there was a strong disposition on the part of the people to seize the prisoners and hang them; but they were defended by the military, under the order of the authorities, and were again removed to prison. This act created great sensation and excitement among the people outside, who had increased by this time to some thousands. Before any preliminary measures could be adopted to organize the meeting and determine upon some plan of action, the following handbill was circulated through the crowd—

handbill was circulated through the crowd:—

CITIZENS OF SAN FRANCISCO!

The series of murders and robberles that have been committed in this city, without the least redress from the laws, seems to leave us entirely in a state of anarchy.

When theives are left without coutrol to rob and kill, then doth the honest traveller fear each bush a thlef.

Law, it appears is but a nonentity, to be seeded at; redress can be had for aggression, but through the neverfailing remedy so admirably laid down in the code of Judge Lynch. Not that we should admire this process for redress, but that it seems to be inevitably necessary.

Are we to be robbed and assassinated in our domicils, and the law to let our aggressors perambulate the streets merely because they have furnished straw bail? If so, let each man be his own executioner. "Fie upon your laws;" they have no force.

All those who would rid our city of its robbers and murderers will assemble on Sunday, at two oclock, on the Plaze.

The excitement now became irresistible. Many of our first citizens at once stepped forward and

The excitement now became irresistible. Many of our first citizens at once stepped forward and proposed to organize. Captain W. D. M. Howard was called to the chair. The meeting was then addressed by Judge Tilford, who said he believed that Stuart was guilty, not only of the crime for which he was arrested, but for others; but he was not sure as to the man Wildred—still he was ready by any proper mode to co-operate with the citizens to bring them to justice. Judge Geary arged the people to let the prisoners remain antil they were more fully tried by the courts, and he would pledge his word and honor that they should be securely guarded. This proposition the people would not accept. Samuel Brannan urged the appointment of a committee from the people, who should have power to guard the prisoners, and to examine all the facts, with power to send for persons and papers, and report on Sunday, at 10 o'clock, to a meeting of the citizens. This proposition, amidstoverwhelming excitement, was finally adopted. The following persons were appointed a committee by the people:

Wm. D. M. Howard, Samuel Brannan, A. J.

overwhelming excitement, was finally adopted. The following persons were appointed a committee by the people:

Wm. D. M. Howard, Samuel Brannan, A. J. Ellis, H. F. Teschmaker, Wm. H. Jones, Benj. Ray, E. A. King, A. H. Sibley, J. L. Folsom, F. W. Macondray, Ralph Dorr, Theodore Payne, Talbot H. Green, J. B. Huie.

After the appointment of this committee the greater portion of the Zerowd dispersed; but large masses continued to hang around the court house and the prison door, determined at all hazards to see that the prisoners were guarded, and to prevent any attempt at rescue. About 10 o'clock at night, a report was in circulation that some of the gangs of thieves had been heard to threaten to burn down the city. The multitudes that filled every barroom, and especially those who had attended the meeting, soon spread the report. Voluntary patrols of the people continued to visit various portions of the city throughout the night. This being in conjunction with the police, no doubt prevented many assaults, robberies and fires. During the night, however, there were four attempts to rob and murder. While Justice Shepherd was presiding, a man entered his house; but before being able to commence operations, he became alarmed, and fied on hearing Mrs. S. coming down stairs. A young man on leaving the Public Balance office, at two o'clock in the morning, was attacked in Kearny, near California street, by two ruffians. He drew a pistel on the secondrels, when they fied. There were two others, the particulars of which we did not learn. That we are sarrounded by a strong band of well organized murderers and robbors, there can be no mistake—men who murder and rob, and comrades who stand ready to swear them through the courts.

courts.

At half past seven, the above committee retired into the Recorder's Court room, and organized by calling Captain W. D. M. Howard to the chair, and appointing Theodore Payne, Esq., as secretary.

and appointing Theodore Payne, Esq., as secretary. Mr. Brannan proposed to see whether the prisoners were side. Mr. Macondray seconded the motion. Mr. Fallon, during the excitement, had removed them to Judge Tiliord's private room, where the committee found them, and where they ordered the Marshal to properly manade and secure them. Mr. Brannan moved that a patrol be selected and mominated from among the citizens, which motion was carried, and the following named persons were chosen:—F. A. Woodworth, John Syme, Cyrus Palmer, A. Wardwell, Solomon Pardy, Thomas Mct ahil, Charles R. Bond, R. Wingard, William Kettell, J. C. Bell, J. B. Bidleman, Geo. W. Coffee, John A. Metslynn, Lloyd Minturn, Joseph F. Atwill, Stephen Teschmaker, Moses Flanagan, D. K. Miner, Charles Welch, Geo. Clifford.

At this stage, considerable discussion took place. Mr. Macondray thought that the committee should be divided into three watches, to take turns in guarding the prisoners. Mr. Brannan thought attempts would be made to liberate them. He thought the committee about be made to liberate them. He thought the committee would be made to liberate them. He thought the committee would be made to liberate them. He thought the committee would be made to liberate them. J. Greas it a number. Mr. Payne thought they should proceed to try them. Mr. Teschmaker understood that they were to serve as a jury. Mr. Jones considered that the people would expect some action on the part of the committee. Mr. Payne thought that they were bound to report in the morning. Mr. Brannan insisted on having the men tried, and that persons were other needy to testify. Mr. Howard thought that if the men went into court on Monday, they would be cleared. Mr. Macondray thought that if the men went into court on Monday, they would be cleared. Mr. Macondray thought the time had come when we made act; that the community had borne these outrages long enough; but did not think the committee had power to ry them. Mr. Brannan made active the halp and the court several workers a

tent. Mr. Coleman, however, made a few appropriate remarks, which had the effect to allay the new outbreak. The court, by a vote of the people present, were then discharged, and adjourned.

The vote of the jury stood nine for conviction, and three for acquittal. The conduct of the gentlemen composing the court, and of Judge Shattuck, and of Mr. Coleman, was highly creditable to them; and, considering the very great excitement existing, the behavior of the people was orderly.

After the court adjourned, which was at about midnight, the people were addressed by Mr. Hutton and others, and then quietly dispersed. At two o'clock, this morning, there were no crowds in the streets, and the city was perfectly quiet.

two o'clock, this morning, there were no crowds in the streets, and the city was perfectly quiet.

OTHER CASES OF LYNCH LAW.

The Alta Culifornia states that a lynching operation came off on Sunday, 2d March, at Stockton. A man had been caught stealing some clothing, and having given it up, was allowed to go free. Soon afterwards, on the same day, he was caught in the actual fact of stealing a mule, when he was taken by the populace, a rope placed around his neck, and he was dragged across the slough, with a determination to hang him, which would undoubtedly have been done, had not the sheriff interposed, and the man was given up to justice.

It appears that a band of thieves and robbers have congregated near Mount Diablo, who have been a terror to the citizens of Martinez. On Monday, 24th February, a son of Antonio Pacheco, who has been suspected of belonging to the band, was in Martinez, and was detected in stealing a pair of boots from Messrs. Boram & Denny. Thereupon the people seized him, and took him to a tree to punish him. He succeeded in escaping; but was pursued, overtaken, tied up to a tree, and servedout with a hundred tashes from a six-tailed cat. His father being in town, offered two thousand dollars to save his son from the punishment. This was refused. On Saturday morning word came into towa that some eighty persous had assembled at or near Pacheco's, who threatened to ride into town and burn it. The population being small, some of the citizens removed their papers and valuables to Benicia, and then procured arms from the arsenal, for the defence of the beautiful little town of Martinez.—Alt. Cal.

On the 24th February, a man was detected stealing clothes, and while he was undergoing examina-

citizens removed their papers and valuables to Benicia, and then procured arms from the arsenal, for the defence of the beautiful little town of Martinea—Alt. Cal.

On the 24th February, a man was detected stealing elothes, and while he was undergoing examination a large crowd collected, ropes were produced, and it was proposed to hang him. They contented themselves, however, with flogging him very severely, and a policeman took him to the police office, where he gave his name as James Wilson—the crowd, however, following, and attempting to take him from his custody. As they approached the police office, an alarm was raised that they were coming to take out the two men. Stuart and Wildred, and at once some forty or fifty policemen rashed in from all quarters to defend them—a force safficient to repel a crowd four or five times as large as the one approaching.

Thomas Jones was, on the 28th February, detected in carrying off two ducks from the Central House, in Washington street. A crowd immediately gathered around, and were about to inflict summary panishment, when they were restrained by the approach of officer Eadic, who took the offender into custody, and marched him off to the calaboose.

On 3d March, a thief was caught in the act of stealing a shirt and vest from Middleton & Hood's auction rooms, in Montercy street. On being pursued and taken back, and the articles taken from him, the crowd present commenced the process of lynching him, when he drew a pistel, but was immediately knocked down, and badly cut in the face and body with whips and canes. A rope was then procured, and a determination manifested to hang him on the spot. At this juncture several of the men engaged in the store interfered to save his life; but their efforts would have been of no avail had not Sergeant Hill, of the Second district police, rushed in, and with other officers succeeded in conveying him to the station house. A crowd of five or six hundred persons followed him to the jail, crying on the hang him, "kill him," "don't let hi

Murders, Robberles, &c.

On 21st Febuary, Mr. Duchaue, a painter employed by Messrs. Fairchild & Prou, on Clay street, just at the head of the Plaza, was in the back shop, when the report of some kind of a fire arm was heard, and a ball passing through the window went through the cap of Mr. Duchane. The ball passed through the shop and lodged in one of the sashes of the zine building opposite, from which it was extracted by Coroner Gallagher. The ball was a small buckshot, and appeared to have been forced into a pistol with many others. This might have into a pistol with many others. This might have been an accident; but it looks very much like a premeditated attempt at murder. Mr. Duchane has no idea of who could have been guilty of such an act.—sita California.

an act.—Aita California.

William Tierney was shot at Murphy's rancho, about nineteen miles from Sacramento, by Mr. Inglesby—the quarrel originating from a dispute respecting the ownership of a mule.

On 4th March, as Dr. Lamar was returning, after the fire, to the hospital brig on North Beach, noticing a man following him, he told him to stand, at the same time drawing a revolver to repel any attack. The fellow instantly drew a pistol, and said, "If that's your game, two can play at it." Before he could fire, however, Dr. Lamar discharged his pistol, wounding the fellow in the leg. The man turned and attempted to run, but could not. Some persons from a house adjoining came out and took him in, and Dr. Lamar pursued his way home.

and took him in, and Dr. Lamar pursued his way home.

James C. Holmes, Esq., of San Francisco, a young lawyer of considerable reputation, and highly esteemed there, and by many friends in this city, for his amiable and estimable qualities, shot himself on Saturday morning, March 1, at about eight o'clock. He had been laboring for several days under a temporary aberation of mind, and was heard walking in his room a few moments before the report of the pistol. The ball entered at the temple, fracturing the skull and causing a mortal wound. Mr. H. was at the point of death when the steamer left. He was formerly a resident of New York. The Pacific News, March 5, states that an Englishman named Charles James Joseph Richard Haifhead, was murdered on the 20th of February, near Murphy's diggings. The ball entered through his hat in front, just above the middle of the forchead, passing clear through the brain, and coming out behind. He was formerly from Bedford, near London, but had been engaged in Boston, &s a machinist, for five or six years previous to coming to California.

ist, for five or six years previous to coming to California.

The following account of skinning a white man whilst he was alive, by the Indians, is taken from the correspondence of the Courier. The affair happened at what is known as the Four Creeks, in the southern part of the State, and at once evinces the barbareus and desperate characters our frontier men have to deal with. About four weeks since, it appears the Indians attacked a party of whites, and carried off the person of a Mr. J. Woods, of Jackson county, Missouri, a young man who has been living for a year or two in California. He had been literally skinned slive, as his body presented that appearance. He had no other marks upon his body, when found, save blue lines round the neck and ankler, showing that he had been bound to a tree, while he was skinned alive!

On the 21st of February, two well dressed men stepped into the dry goods store of C. J. Janeon & Co., corner of Montgomery and Washington streets, and proposed to Mr. J. to examine some of his blankets. In the absence of the clerks and all others from the store, they took advantage of Mr. J., and struck him two violent blows with a slung shot—one on the forchead and the other just over the car. He was soon prostrated, and while one of the villains was assaulting him on the bales of goods, the other wretch robbed the drawer of over \$2,000. The injuries sustained are very severe, but perhaps not mortal. Dr. Temple, who attended upon him, thinks he may recover.

The Pacific News of the 1st ult. says, a gentleman who arrived in this city from Maryaville, informs us

perhaps not mortal. Dr. Temple, who attended upon him, thinks he may recover.

The Pacific News of the 1st ult says, a gentleman who arrived in this city from Maryeville, informs us that news was received at that place, a short time before he left, giving a detailed necount of one of the most fearful tragedies near Foster's bar, which has yet transpired in California. Our informant states that horses and mules have been stolen at various times, until the forbearance of the citizens was past all endurance. About two weeks since, a large number of animals were stolen, when it was necettained who had taken them; but the parties had fied with their booty, and it was not known in which direction to pursue. The affair was kept in which direction to pursue. The affair was kept in which direction to pursue. The affair was kept in which direction to pursue. The affair was kept in which direction to pursue. The affair was kept in which direction to pursue. The affair was kept in which direction to pursue. The affair was kept in which direction to pursue. The affair was kept to be a several and the third of June, next. The Lowell For Pepuli states that Ossian-E. Dodge, the comic rocalist, was arrected in that city last Tuesday, on the suit of one of the Macomber sisters, for a brack of the parties of marriage—daranges are leist at 55,000. A Brauty Sheriff accompanied Mr. Dodge to the parties of the proceedings of this garg. The thieves returned, and in the very last of taking another left of animals, one of them.

was shot-the other two were taken and hung by the

populace.
Our informant thinks there can be no doubt of the truth of the above, as a Spaniard employed upon a ranch near Marysville came direct, and stated positively that such an outbreak had taken place, and that the parties who were executed were

Very Late from the West Indies. We have received by the arrival of the Empire City, our files of Jamaica papers to the 1st instant, inclusive. The cholera has re-appeared in various parts of Ja"

maica.

The Kingston Advertiser, of the 24th ult., gives the fedlowing intelligence relative to the Jamaica Auti-Slavery Society, and the immigration of free-colored persons:

A meeting of the central committee of the Jamaica Auxiliary Anti-Slavery Society, and of several gentlement interested in the immigration of free colored Americans to this island, was held at the Mico Institution, on Wednesday evening last. The meeting was rather numerously attended—W. W. Anderson, Esq., in the chair. The Rev. Mr. Oughton, of this city, and Rev. Mr. Landon, of Canada, as spoke at some length on the question of immigration rither from the United States and Canada, of the free colored population of those countries, and pointed out in detail several facts connected with the surject, from all of which it appeared that with the exercise of ordinary energy and persayscance, all opposing of cumstances could be readily overcome. The reverent gentlemen's addresses were followed up by several speeches, in the like strain, from the gentlemen present, and a committee consisting of William Wright. David Bravo, and Charles Mregor, Esquires, and the Rev. Messes, Oughton and Landon, were appointed to carry out certain resolutions, and to petition the Assembly in furtherance of the object of the meeting. The committee were also requested to enter into communication with the anti-slavery society of the motion. The Kingston Journal, of the 17th mit several dead and the United States, with the view to secure their ald and The Kingston Adcertiser, of the 24th ult., gives the 64-The Kingston Journal, of the 17th ult., says:-

The royal mail steamer Great Western arrived late of Sunday afternoon, from Vers Cruz and Tampieo. She left the former port on the 8th March, with about \$250,000 of which \$60,000 are for the Mexican dividends. She left Tampieo on the 10th, with \$750,000, of which \$60,000 were also for the Mexican dividends, and 18 passengers for Europe.

Annexed is the latest from ERITISH GUINEA.

Quarantine regulations were to be enforced against vessels from Cayenne, where yellow fever is said to prevail and against these from Martinique, where the small pea is reported to be raging. The weather in ferror account and showery, and highly favorable to the growful of the young cames, and to the extension of cultivation where that is considered desirable.

where that is considered desirable. ST. LUCIA.

The St. Lucia Palladium informs us of a grand civic event—the incorporation of the town, now the city of Castries, with its Mayor, Council, &c., on which occasion his Excellency Licutenant Governor Darling pronounced an eloquent oration. Such a municipal improvement in Bridgetowa, Barbados, has long been a derideratum.

ANYIGH.

Bridgetown, Barbados, has long been a desideratum.

ANTIGEA.

The weather, it will be seen by the following paragraphs from the Antigua Herald, has been extremely savorable to the planters of Antigua:

"Within the last eight days the island has been favored with a thorough wet season." Every day, for the last week, may be described as belonging to the category rainy; and while we write (meridian) the whole horizon is covered with thick clouds, which seem heavily impregnated with the fructrifying moisture—of which the planter's hope of a large return from the late causes of the present crop, and heightened his expectations of the crop of 1852 most boyfully. The falls of rain in some localities on Wednesday night, were so heavy as to have amounted to a "wash.—provisions and young plants having been washed out of the earth by the violence of the water courses."

MAEKETS.

larving been washed out of the earth by the violence of the water courses."

MARKETS.

Kinoston, (Jam...) April 1.—Receipts have been rather free since our issue of the 27th ultime, and prices generally are not so well supported as they were at that date. The advance obtained in codition and mackers has been rather leat—the last sales having been made at 11s for cask and 10s, per box for cod, and 30s, per barrel for mackers, which was a decline of 1s, in the former and 2s, in the latter. The market is very analy supplied. Flour has also been affected by the further receipts, and has been freely offered at 28s. There is, however, no disposition evinced to purchase on speculation. Bread has been stiling at last rates, but more slowly. Meal is in very moderate request, and recourse has been had to anotton to move the article without, however, any success. A parcel of 150 barrel was withdrawn at 10s, per barrel, which was the highest rate bid for it. Candles are in excessive supply. We have not heard of any sales of late arrivals. Martell's brandy, dark, has been offered at 6s, per gallon in bond. A parcel of Irish butter was moved yesterday at 11d per 1b. The produce market remains in about the same state as when we went last to press, with the exception of coffee, which has declined its per 1600bs, for ordinary sorts.

Interesting them New Yes But was now.

press, with the exception of coffee, which has declined is per 160 bs., for ordinary sorts.

INTERESTING THOM NEW BRINSWICK,—We have St. John, N. B., papers to the 4th inst. The civic elections took place on the 1st inst, in a very quiet manner. The opposition candidates in two of the wards resigned. In one word there was no opposition. In another, a scrutiny of the votes given to the regular candidates was demanded by the opposition. The pert of Hillsbone, in Albert county, has been opened as a free port for fereign trade, and tessels can new go there with cargoes from a foreign country. The home government have offered to lean the money for the construction of the Halfax and Quebec Railway; but the terms are so hard, it is said, and the proposition has come so late, that New Branswick will never consent to the proposition. Even if the line were constructed, there is no reasonable expectation that it would pay the working expenses at present, while the terms proposed by Earl Gray are so triagent, that to carry them out would be to reduce the province to a state of beggary. The New Branswicker says that the only railway while the province should be solicitous about, and which it firmly believes is shortly to be constructed, is the European and North Americao inc. This railway will pay, and consequently must be constructed; and as it will require all their aid to do it, it is believed that the proposition of the British government will not be entertained by the Legislature. The bill for inverporating Orange Lodges in the province, and the bill in favor of elective legislative councils have been rejected by the Legislature. The Legislature of Prince Biward's Island was opened on the 25th uit, by his Excellency Sir A. Baunerman, the newly appointed Licutonant Governor. His Excellency, in his address, amounced that he was prepared to introduce responsible government into the celony in a modified form, and also to surrender the disposal of her Majesty's crown revenues, when the Legislature shall have agreed to certa

Leaving only 75 cents in favor of the cami, which, our operators contend, will not compensate for the increased time in making the trip, and the risk encountered. There ought to be at least from 12 to 15 cents difference by canal, to induce the trade to send their coal by that avenue to New York. This differency by the canal company determining to make their rates 95 cents less than by railroad; the railroad company reduced their toll and transportation 10 cents; this caused a reduction of 6 cents on toll on the canal, but the boatmen determining to adhere to last year's rates, make the reduction on the canal only 5 cents instead of 10 cents. The boatmen urge the high rates charged by the transporting companies, as their plea for adhering to \$1.70. This plea certainly comes with force, and we cannot censure them for maintaining remomerating prices, so long as these high rates are maintained by the carrying companies. If an equitable reduction could be made all round, the boatmen, we conceive, in good faith, ought to bear their proportion also. If they (the boatmen) adhere to their rates, the canal company will be forced to reduce their tolls a shade to secure their portion of the trade.—

Pottsville (Pa.) Miner's Journal, April 5.

Remores Dearn or Wills Carl-Movements or

Pottsville (Pa.) Miner's Journal, April's.

Rumored Drath of Wild Cat—Movement of Indians.—We learn from Lt. Myers, 5th Infinity, just in from Fort Arbuckle, that the traders from the prairies bring the report of the death of Wild Cat, and two of his companions, Clicknews. It is reported that they were killed by the Camanches. The Wichetaws, Kechies, and Osages, have banded together for the purpose of externinating the Tonkaways, who are cannibals, and very much dreaded by all of the other tribes. The Toskaways, it is said, devour the bodies of their coemies killed in battle, and their love of the laste of human fleth is so great, that they sometimes can the bodies of some devoted victim of their own tribe. Lt. M. informs us that Bill Conner, a Delaware trader, beings the news in, that there are congregated pretty-high up on Red river, about twenty thousand Camanches. They informed him, Conner, that it was their intention to wake a descent upon the frontiers of Texas. This is correct, no doubt, and it would be well for our neighbors of Texas to be on the look out, and give them a warm reception if the Camanches should visit them.—Fort Smith (Ark.) Headd, March 21.